changed. According to a semi-official looking snort sear-ling article in this day's Times, the object of alliance of the two Courts is stated to be the re-establish-ment of peace between the Emberor of Russia and the Sultan on a permanent basis, and the preservation According to a semi-official looking short leado Furope from the dangers which have disturbed the general peace. For this purpose, and in order to rescue the dominions of the Sultan from foreign invasion, he English and French governments agree to combine their military and navel torces in a manner sufficient to accomplish the results they have in view. They bind themselves not to accept any probabilism for the occasation of hostilities against it useds without having communicated to each other the nature of such overtures. They

and Norway have, in addition to their declared neutrality, made a private agreement (that is to say, four ships at once to enter any of their harbors.

is not true.

The letters received to-day from various ports in the Baltic show that the navigation is steadily opening, but the harbors are far from being free of ice. The Russian yeasels of war kept close in port, and were not expected venture out. Several more Russian merchant vessels had been captured. A letter from Madrid says:-

A setter from Madrid says:—

It is stated, apparently on good authority, that the exigencies of the United States on this government are very pressing, including, besides a heavy pecuniary indemnity for the seizure of the Biack Warrior, the dismissal of the present Captain-General of Cuba, and the conference of full powers on his successor to settle all future case of the kind at Cuba, without previous reference to Madrid. If this necount be true, the Spanish government will probably reject such demands.

## IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

The Black Warrior Affair not Settled-Important Decree Respecting Cuban Slaves— Troublous State of Spain—The Insurrection at Saragossa.

The correspondent of the London Times, writing from

Paris 18th, as ya:—
My private letters state that the affair of the Black
Warrior, so far from being settled, has been urged on
with extreme violence by Mr. Soule, and at the present moment wears a very threstening aspect.

Another letter from Madrid, dated the 13th., contains

It is stated that the American Minister has demanded of this government the recall of Captain General Pezuela; and further, that the officer who shall succeed him shall have power to settle upon the spot such disputes as that arising out of the affair of the Elack Warrior. A large num of money is also said to have been demanded, but the amount named is so disproportionately large that we forbear to mention it.

The following is from the London Pines :-

The following is from the London Fines:

Private letters from Madrid mention the appearance of a very remarkable decree in the Gasette, owing—it is but just to ada—to the unremitting real and indefatigable activity of Lond Howken, the British Ambassador, and the local control of the Spanish government to put an und to the slave trade in Coba, and to be active to put an und to the slave trade in Coba, and to be established to Great British. According to the une, of the decree all slaves are to be immediately register, containing date, domicile, and rip iten, to be looked upon as fraudicularly imported, and the collared good facto free; and secondly, the introducing of white laborers is to be provided for and or and in comparished the collared good. It only now remains for the Spanish government to see that their subordinates, and an object of the collared good faith their enactments. Let them instruct their fails to imitine the Conchas rather than the O'De.

The Jakid correspondent of the London Times, writing I 13, alludes thus to Royal Anti-Slavery decrees Court of Spain :-

object of these is to establish a registration ves, which it is believed will prove an effica-heek upon the importation of negroes from Affencourage marriage among them and to persuing the control of free labor—spanish, Chinese, or cious check upon the importation of negroes from Africa of encourage marriage among them, and to permit a importation of free labor—dynamich, Chimes, or for recatan. The alleged motives of these decrees are the carefly of laborers in Cuba, the desire of the Spanish of the Carefly of laborers in Cuba, the desire of the Spanish of the Carefly of laborers in Cuba, the desire of the Spanish of the Carefly of laborers that it is a continuous the wish to the Carefly of the Spanish of the Spanish of the Carefle of the Spanish of the

of the Capital Correspondence of the London Times.]

Phadrid (April 15) Correspondence of the London Times.]

I find it to be the opinion of persons long resident in
the Havanta, and conversately it it amairs, that the
decrees published in Thursely's Guerke are likely to be
lighly beneficial to the colony, and to give great satisfaction to be inhibitants. It is so usual in Spain to notion to be inhibitants. It is so usual in Spain to notion fractioned by the negligence or correption of these
charged with carring them out, that one is apt to receive all such with extreme mistrust, and to reserve
approval until it is seen how they work. This is the
case in the present instance. The most interesting of
these decrees—to those who desire to behold the

include of praces between the Barycere of Resists and be for Places on a permanent leads, and the preservation of the place of the preservation of the place of t

egency, and protection of the persons who shall be induced to emigrate to Cuba with the view to seek employment.

4. Under this head come the regulations, comprised in 56 articles, for the registration of the slaves. Of these I have already explained the object. Some of the articles are worth citing. By article 4, the slaveowner who shall register a larger number of slaves than he actually possesses, is liable to a fine of from \$200 to \$500 for every negro he thus falsely declares. Any slave who is found without his schedule or certificate is to be aircested as a runaway, and his owner informed of his apprehension. If within thirty days the document in question is not forthcoming, the slave is set at liberty and receives letters of freedom from the authorities. The registers are to be kept by persons appointed by royal order upon the recommendation of the Captain-General of Cuba. Upon appointment they are to make eath faithfully to fulfil the duties of their office, and are also to give security for their so doing in money or in property. They are subject to heavy fines for any faults or irregularities they may commit. A slave who by their negligence is left unregistered obtains his freedom but the registrar must pay his value to his owner. In short, the regulations relating to the registrar are abundantly rigorous and stringent, and appear to preclude the possibility of collusion and mal practices. Nevertheless, it will at once be evident to those acquainted with the habitual corruption of Spanish officials, that if the decrees do not produce the effect aimed at, the hitch will be found here. The registrar should be sufficiently liberal to place them above ordinary temptations. Otherwise the decrees will have been given in vais, and the slave trade in Cuba may still be far from its abolition.

The closing articles of the decrees, order the Captain General of Cuba to put them into immediate execution, provisionally appointing registrars and fixing the amount of security they are bogive, and reporting progress t need to emigrate the need to the regulations, comprised in 4. Under this head come the regulations, comprised in the slaves. Of these

## THE EUROPEAN WAR.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE

TREATY OF ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE
AND ENGLAND.

The following is the text of the Convention between the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of the French, relative to the aid to be given to the Ottoman empire:

Leurs Majortes la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande et l'Emperour des Français décidees à parter leur appui à Sa Majorte le Sallan Abdul Medjid, Emperour des Ottomans, dans la guerre qu'elle soutient contre les agressions de la Russie; et annenées, en outre, maigre leurs efforts sinci res et per-évérans pour maintenir la raix, à devenir elles mêmes parties beiligérantes dans une guerre qui, sans leur intervention active, ent meace l'existence de l'équilibre Européen et les intérêts de leurs prepue Etats, ent en conséquence risolu de conclure une Convention destinée à déterminer l'oujet de leur alliance, alnsi que les moyens à employer en commun pour le rempir, et nommé à cet effet pour leurs Planjotentiaires :

18 Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, le Tres Honorable George Guillaume Frédéric, Comte de Clarendon, &c., Principal Secrétier d'Etat de Sa Majesté Bitlannique pour les Affaires Etrançères;

Et sa Majesté l'Emperour des Français, le Sleur Alay.

retour des regrettables complications qui viennent de troubler si maiheur ausement la puix génerale.

retour des regrettables complications qui viennent de troubler si malheurousement la pair generale.

L'intégrité de l'empire Ottoanar se trouvant viola par l'occupation des Provinces de Mollavie et de Valachie, et par d'autres mouvement des troupes Russes, Leurs Majestès la l'eine du Royanne-Uni de la Grande Bertagne et d'Irlande, et l'Eusperour des Français se sont concertées et se concerterent sur les moyens les plus projers à affranchir le territoire du Sultan de l'invasion étrangère, et à atteindre le but spécifie dans l'Article 1. Elles s'ungagent à cet effet à entretenir selon les nécesalés de la guerre, appréciées d'un comman accord, des forces de terre et de mer sufficiantes pour y faire face, et dont des nirangements subséquents determineront, s'il y a lieu, la quelité, le nombre et la destination.

contactantes adacquents determinaront, s'il y a hen, la qualité, le nombre et la destination.

Cucique évènement qui se produise en conséquence de l'execution de la présente Convention, les Hautes l'arties Contractantes s'oètiques à a accueillir aucune ouverlare ni aucune projection terdant à la cessation des hastilités, et a n'entree dans aucun arrangement avec la Cour Impériale de Russie, sans en avoir préalablement délibéré en common.

Astructe R.

Animées du désir de mainteair l'équilibre Européen, et ne pourautvant maour but inféressé. Les Hautes Parties Contractantes rencencent d'avance à retiere aucun avantage particulier des événemens qui pourront se produire.

Auructe V.

Leurs Majectés la Reine de Royaume Uni de la Granie Brutagne et d'Irlande et l'Empereur des Français recevront avec empressement dans leur alliance, pour coopèrer au but proposé, celles des autres l'utassances de l'écrope qui voudrailant y entre.

Auructe VI.

La présente Couvention seus ratifice, et les ratifications sevent échangées à Londres dans leur alliance.

En foi de quoi les l'Émipotentiares respectifs l'out signée, et y ont apposé le secau de leurs armes.

Fait à londres, le dix Avril, l'an de grace mil hoit cent cinquante-quatre.

L'ARREMION.

A WALEWSKI,

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY BETWEEN

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY BETWEEN
FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The converticuo between the French and English governments which was signed a few days age in London, has already been ratified. The object of this closer all lance of the two Powers is the re-enablishment of peace between Russia and Turkey on a permanent basis, and the preservation of Europe from the caugers which have disturbed the general pace. For this purpose, and in order to research the deminions of the Sultan from forcism invasion, the largish and french government agree to combine their meval and rollinary forces in a manufactual to account that the result they have in the ratificient to account that the result they have in the result of the result of the cessation of hostilities against Russia, without having communicated to each other the nature of such overtures. They distinctly disclaim all exclusive at antal reto themselves from the except which may arise, can't by invite the rest of herope to co-operate with them in an allie use destined solely to protect the public interests of Europe. This important convention seems to supply the necessary basis to the operations in which the English and French forces are now changed.

INPORTANT RUSSIAN MANIFESTOPS.

THE CAR'S REPLY TO THE WAR DECLARATION OF THE WESTERN POWERS—THE OCCUPATION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES DEFENDED.

The following "Declaration" is contained in the St Petersburg Journal of the St-t of March (18th of April)—France and Great Britain have new at has tundisquisedly departed from the system of concealed hostility which they had previously adopted against Russia, particularly by ordering their fleets to enter the Stack Soa.

The tener of the explanations given by those Powers in reference to that proceeding was such that the cessation of the mutual relations existing between them and the Imperial Cabinet became a matter of course.

The latter result was shortly followed by a communication in which the two Cabinets, through the medium of their respective consuls, invited the imperial government to execuate the Danabian Principalities within a given term, which Encland fixed at the 20th of April, and France, still more peremptorily, at the 15th of that month.

By what right did the two Powers thus pretend to exact everything from one of the two belligerent parties, without demaning anything from the other? This is what they have not thought fit to explain to the imperial Cabinet. To execuate the Principalities, without even the shadow of a fulfilment by the Ottoman government of the conditions to which the Emperor made the cessation of that temporary occupation subordinate—to execuate them from the fear of a war which the latter was the first to declare, while it is actively carrying on offensive operations, when its own troops occupy a fortified point of Russian territory—was in itself a condition inaumiasible in substance. The two Powers placed the condition in such a shape that it became still more unacceptable. They fixed a term of six days for the adhesion of the Imperial Cabinet, at the expiration of what.

To a summons so partial its its remover, as practically increased in the succession on this subject, a life premains for the Emperor to accept the position which has b

them cally more and more still further in the path of a war with us.

The occupation of the Principalities, which is taken now, after the fact, as a pretext for this war, did not prevent the renewal of negotiations. Nor would it any mere have prevented their continuation, or rather these negotiations would have led to some result long since, if the have prevented their continuation, or rather these negotiaticos would have led to some result long since, if the
Powers had not sudddenly, without any good reason, completely changed the bases which they themselves had laid
down in the first note concerted at Vienna. The objections
made by the Porte to certain passages of that note were not
sufficient to nullify the rest. The essential substance remained intact, and the imperial government had the
right to regard all the points which the Ottoman Porte
has not contested as agreed to previously to any ulterior
proposition. Such was not the case. An attempt was
made to impose entirely new conditions upon us; what
had hitherto been admitted was declared inadmissible;
the complaints of Russia were ignored, as also any claim
on its part te an equitable separation; and all its counter propositions rejected without discussion. At the
same time measures contrary te its rights as a beliggeent power coincident in the black Sea with the conditions transmitted from Vienna were adopted, as if to
impress a character of compulsion to any adhesion on its
part. Finally, all honorable retreat was peremptorily
cut off from it by an imperious summons, such as Russia
never before received within the whole period of its history, even at the time when a conqueror, at the head of
armed Europe, invaded its territory.

Not being able to blind themselves to the insufficiency
of the motives for a disastrous war, and upon the want
of proportion which exists between its effects and its
cause, the two Powers are obliged to exagerate its object by bringing the most vague accusations against
Russia.

They allege that their honor and material interests

Russia.

They allege that their honor and material interests have been attacked; projects, on our side, of aggrandizement and conquest in Turkey; the independence of the Porte, and even that of other States; smally, the balance of power in Europe, which, according to them is threatened by our excessive preponderance.

All these general imputations rest upon no foundation whatever.

All these general imputations rest upon no foundation whatever.

We have never attacked the honor of the two Courts. If that honor has been endangered it has been done by themselves. From the very onset they adopted a system of intimidation, which failed as a matter of course. They made it a point of honor to oblige Russia to bead to them; and because Russia would not consent to her own hamilistion, they say that they are hart in their moral directive.

dignity.

Materially, their interests have not been attacked by us Materially, their interests have not been attacked by us either. They can only be so by the war which they wish grautitously to wage against us. On the contrary, it is they who endanger our interests much more seriously by attacking us in the north and in the south, in our ports, and on different points of our coasts.

The policy of aggraudinement and conquest which they attribute to Russia has been refuted by all her acts since 1815. Of her neighbors in Germany and in the North is there one who, during the last forty years, has had to complain of an attack, or even of an attempt at an attack, upon the integrity of his possessions?

With respect to Turkey, although we have been at war with her, the peace of Adrianople exists to attest the moderate use we have made of our success; and since then, at two intervals, the Ottoman empire has been saved by us from imminent run.

The desire of possessing Constantinople, if that empire should fall, and the intention of forming a permanent establishment there, have been too publicly, too solemnly disavowed, for any doubts to be entertained on that subject that do not originate in a distrust which nothing can care.

The results will shortly show whether the Powers or

ly cisavowed, for any doubts to be entertained on that subject that do not originate in a distrust which nothing can cure.

The results will shortly show whether the Powers or Russia have struck the most fatal blow, not only against the independence, but arainst the very existence of Turkey. As a prise for the interested services given to her, she has already renounced by treaty the distinguished privilege of every independent Power—that of making peace or declaring war, at its own free will, at the moment, and on the conditions it may itself deem most advisable. She will be forced to subscribe to an engagement which will give equality of civil and religious rights to all her subjects. Russia will sincerely appear to important a guarantee, obtained in favor of all the Christians in Torkey, if the result should be to insure it to them in a really efficacious manner. But, in presence of a revolution which we said so profoundly after all the constituent bases of the Ottoman government Russia has the right to be surprised that an engagement by which the Sultan confined himself to be narm religious privileges already existing, and emanating from our treaties with him, should have been declared an attempt against his sovereignty and his independence.

It is for langue—not for the two Powers—to decide if the general equilibrium really be exposed to the dangers which are attributed to Russia. It is for Europe to examine which weighs heaviers at the present free upon the freedom of action of States—Russia left to herself, or a formidable alliance, the present of which segment to the reduction of the results of the neutral Powers, and uses by turns careses or threats to neutral Powers, and uses by turns careses or threats to

compel an adherence to its policy. Europe will also decide if, during the last years, it is from Russis that have come pretensions the most hostile to the rights of sovereignty and to the independence of feeble States, if in the control of the independence of feeble States, if in the control of the independence of feeble States, if in the control of the independence of feeble States, if in the control of the independence of feeble States, if in the control of the independence of the feet and it is often a

THE CZAR'S OPINION OF THE SECRET

The St. Peterbury Journal, of the Sist of March, (12th of April.) contains the following article on the publication of the Secret Correspondence?—

The Pritish Caidnet has just published all the confidential correspondence to which the article in the Journal distribution of the Secret Correspondence?—

The Pritish Caidnet has just published all the confidential correspondence to which the article in the Journal distribution of the Secret Peters and the secret Peters and the secret Peters and the secret Peters and the secret reports which Sir H. Seymour made to his government of his private conversations with his Majesty the Emperor.

It was natural that public surjosity should be most excluded by the latter. Without examining how far the English Envey allowed himself, however unwittingly, to be induced by his prejudices and impressions, party spirit and hed faith have not failed to draw, from his account, the most unfounded inferences and the most false interpretations. Miscled by expressions of which the reporter himself arows he was not always certain of having exactly retained the practic meaning—described by amon furtions of the protein meaning—described by amon furtions of the protein meaning—described by amon furtions of the protein meaning—described by a more furtions of the protein meaning—described by a furtient of the protein meaning—described by a furtient of the search of a conversation without constraint—he tipought he saw in the words of the Emperor, such as they have been reported, the proof of objects determined beforehand, of territorial arrangement at the expense of Turkey—in one word, of a plan of partition which his Majesty had proposed to England, without the participation and to the exclusion of other courts.

Nevertheless, on several occasions, in the course of his discussions with the English representative, the Emperor did not conset to repeat that he did not wish to conclude either treaty or protocol with English Petershally the protein of the protein of the protein of the protein of t

ourselves with remarking that the subject of these conversations was brought confidentially to the knowlesize of the sovereigns of Austria and Prussia. And, as far as concerns France, it is essential to remember that the epoch at which they were brought about was precisely when that power created at Constantinople, in respect to the possession of the Holy Places, the difficulties which successively have produced the present crisis, and when its ambassador in Turkey had just employed all his energy to supplant our influence there.

Under such circumstances, and later, at the moment when France did everything to drag England into an hostile attitude against us, it was quite natural that the Emperor should not deem it expedient to place the Cabinet of the Talleries in possession by halves of its confidential suggestions to the British government, although that circumstance ought not to give rise to the assertion that he intended to prevent an understanding as to the eventual fate of the Fast, since, as has been shown, the question was not of a partition of Turkey, nor even of making any arrangement whatever under the form of a protocol or treaty.

These short observations will be sufficient to reduce to its proper value all the falsehood and impropriety which malevolence has discovered in the language of his Majesty. In the eyes of impartial men, the publication which has just taken place will prove only one thing—the abuse of a generous confidence which has not been appreciated, and the injustice of supprious which has not been appreciated, and the injustice of supprious which has not been appreciated, and the injustice of supprious which has not been appreciated, and the injustice of supprious which has not been appreciated, and the injustice of supprious which has not been appreciated, and the injustice of supprious which has not been appreciated, and the injustice of supprious which has not been appreciated, and the injustice of supprious which has not been appreciated, and the vertice of supprious which has n

RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

It will be remembered that the past propositions that were made from St. Fetersburg amounted to an offer to evacuate the Principalities if the allies would withdraw from the Raltie and Rlack Sea. Such a proposition was regarded by France and England as altogether inadmissible, and was therefore refused. Indeed, the Carr's evident object in making the proposal was to satisfy the most pressing demand of the German Powers, and so to detach them from the quadruple conference. It is, therefore, impertant and significant to note that since the rejection of these terms by England and France, the last protocol of the conference has nevertheless been signed by the representatives of all the four Powers; and we have yet to learn what the next move of the Russian Cabinet will be our receipt of this intelligence.

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN VIENNA—FOLICY OF THE GERMAN FOWERS—HOW AUSTRIA VIEWS THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

[Vienna (April 17) Correspondence of the London Times.]

It has already been remarked that some syraptoms of a change of opinions. If not of infentions, have been proceptible here during the last two or three days, and letters from Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople and Athens, which have recently appeared in the Augaburg Gazelle and Trieste Zeitung are calculated to throw some light on the subject. There is an article, entitled "The Gradual Change in the Situation," in the last number that has reached us of the Bavarian paper, of which it appears necessary to take some notice. We are first told that "fortunately" a complete understanding does not exist between the four Powers, even though they agree that the supremacy of itsustia in Turkey and in the Principalities must crase. The reason given for the employment of the word "fortunately" is, that it cannot be the object of the German Powers "to humiliate Russia for the sake of England." Instead of explaining what he means by this, the writer files off at a tangent, and relates what has recently occurred between the two great German Powers. The new treaty of alliance is based on that secret convention the conditions of which were discussed by Prince Schwarzenberg and M. de Manteuffeld during the Dresden Conferences, and concluded by Counts Buol and Alvensieben in 1851. The object of the first treaty was the protection of the German territory; the second has been formed for the protestion of the non-German States of Austria and Prussia, and for the defence of the interests of Germany. The other Isates States will be, or have already been, invited to send in their adhesion to the resolutions taken by the two leading Powers. If the German writer is to be lelieved, the object of the Confederation will be to secure the integrity of the Isanbohan provinces and with it the free newigation of the Pannels, to further administration of the two leading Powers. If th

ASPECT OF THE WAR.

Several (I) was have chaped since the receipt of any intelligence can which reliance can be piaced, from the seat of war in the Sant, and we have not thought the canary and rions discussion. But this bell, which apparently precedes so great a tempest, is in itself a fact characteristic of the state of Kurope; for although all the elements of discord are alread, the position of the value of the state of Kurope; for although all the elements of discord are alread, the position of the belligerent Powers and of the rest of Europe is by no means accurately defined, and the actual course of events depends on causes at livery limits of the tendent of the rest of the course of the

signed; and we have yet to learn what the next move of the Russian Cabinet will be on the receipt of this intelligence.

While Russia is thus driven to contract her pretensions, and to fall back on the defensive, after having threatened the Porte with her summary vengeance, the policy of the Western Powers, which was strictly defensive at first, and is still defensive in principle, has gradually led them to resolve upon more offensive operations. To reduce Russia to accept terms of peace consistent with the general interests of Europe and the safety of the Turkish territories, England and France are compelled to attack her, and to inflict upon her subjects in the Baltic and the Black Sea a portion of those evils which Russis has so unrelentingly inflicted on others. It is, indeed, stated in Paris—we know not with what truth—that a formal offensive and defensive treaty has at length been signed between the Western Powers. Be this as it may, it is certain that England and France cannot by down their arms until they have effectually prevented the possibility of a repetition of these outrages. Had the King of Prussia signed the quadruple convention when it was preposed to him, such an engagement might have had the effect of limiting our operations to the objects contemplated by that instrument, and the source and position to blunt and restrain the keenness and force of the stacks to which the Emeror Nicholas is justly exposed. But as that convention was defeated by the intrigues of the Court of Berlin, we are perfectly free to take such a view of the case as our own policy suggests and the success of our arms may justify. At present all these causes, partly military and partity political, tend to prolong for a while the suspease which hangs like a thunder cloud over Europe. To morrow the bolt may fall into the orate results of the war will clear away all that is still indefinite and obscure.

THE CONTENDING ARMIES ON THE DANUBE.

THE CONTENDING ARMIES ON THE DANUBE. [Faris (April 19) Correspondence of the London Times.] The latest and most trustworthy accounts from the headquarters of Omer Pacha prove the urgent necessity of the allied forces arriving on the theatre of war without loss of time, if there be a desire to avoid, as General Baraguay d'hilliers is said to have expressed it in one of his despatches, the repetition on land of the catastrophe of Sinope. A competent person, who has very recently examined, and with the greatest attention, the line of the Panube from Wildin to Rassova, and who has very minutely scrotimized the effective force under the command of Omer Facia, with its capabilities and organization, is not of opinion that it is able to meet the Russian army single handed, or to oppose its onward much to the south. No doubt is expressed as to the zeal, the enthusiasm, and the valor of the Turkish army but the same authority declares that, notwithstanding the wonderful efforts mede by Omer Fasha to introduce regularity and order in the host he commands, there is still a deplorable deficiency in these respects. With the exception of Omer Pacha himself, who is admutted to be a man of much intelligence, and two or three others at the most, there is a said want of military capacity among the superior officers, and infinitely less assong the subalterns. It is true that Omer Facha is full of daring and impetoosity, but these qualities are rather langerous under the present circumstances, and it would be most desirable that he should not, until supported by the allies, risk a buttle with the Russians have new 200,000 disposable and effective men in the Frincipalities and Researabla. Fortunately, the presence of the allied feets in the Black Sex renders it impossible for the Russians to obtain supplies from the coast, and a considerable portion of that immense force is employed in conveying provisions and stores to the Russians have new 20,000 disposable and effective men in the Frincipalities and Researabla. Fortunately, the

THE FLEETS.

From Riel, on the left uit, it was stated that all the Russian ports in the liable are under blockade. The number of Russian merchant ships now captured amounts to ten. On the 19th the Euglish fleet was tellogray bed off Gothland. On the 12th, eighteen Russian ships of the line were lying at Helsingfors. They seemed as if they intended to pass over to Revel. Admiral Plumrige had been watching them with four frigates, and, ere this, Napler must have come up with his squadron, intending doubtless to attack them.

ONE OF THE FIRST PRIZES

ONE OF THE FIRST PRIZES.

This evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, no little commotion was caused in this port by the appearance in the roadstead of one of her Majesty's steam vessels, having a saling ship in tow and making for the harbor with all speed. The ramparts were quickly thronged with the inhabitants, who as soon as the vasiel approached near enough for the colors of the sailing craft to be made out as Russian, leudly cheered her fortunute captors. On boarding the vessel, we found that her Majesty's revenue steam cruiser Argan, Commander M. W. S. Grandy, which left Southead vesterlay, fell in with the Froya, for abo, 440 tons, 15 men, Wickmann, master, to-day about neen, between the Owers and Feechy Head, (about eighteen miles from the latter point.) and boarded her, ultimately making prize of her. She is a fine ship, four years old, and apparently in good condition. She left Lisbon on the 25th ult., with about 600 tons of salt as cargo, and was bound for Abo, though her master the speaks very good English) says Elsinore. No opposition was offered to her detention, and Commander Grandy accordingly took her in tow, and brough her in here. She carries two nine-pound carrenades, together with small arms for her crow, and a little ammunition. The revenue authorities who have boarded her consider her a lawful prize, and the capture has been duly reported to the Fort-Admiral, and by him to the Admiralty.

capture has been daly reported to the Port-Admiral, and by him to the Admiralty.

THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

[From the London Globe, April 21.]

If it is not premature to put some trust in appearances, we may congratulate our country, and indeed the world at large, upon the advance aircady made in procuring the assent of the most important maritime countries to just principles in the regulation of war as it affects commerce. We have been able to report the successive adhesion of foreign States to the principle of discountenancing letters of marque and excluding privators from their ports. Holland has remiered that provided a part of the strict neutrality which she has declared. Sardinis has only judifiled the expectation created by her intelligent; nd handsome conduct bitheeto, in making the same declaration; and there is every probability that the government will take the first opportanity of declaring likewise its symp-thy and alliance with the Western Powers. From the United States, we learn that the New York Chamber of Commerce have given an important expression of opinion on the subject of privateering, calling upon the government at Washington to co-operate with the governments in the Old World for extinguishing that species of licensed piracy.

In this course, indeed, Americans are not now proceeding for the first ime since we must acknowledge the truth of the claim put forth by the New York Chamber of Commerce on behalf of the far-seeing and keen-sighted Franklin," as having made the first movement to the suppression of privateering by treaty. It is not an uninteresting coincidence that the first step was made in 1785, in a treaty between the United States and Russia. The compact has been followed up by several others which the United States have accomplished with the most important governments of Europe; and during the Mexican war the American government remained faithful to the principle which was enunciated by the philosophic statesman seventy years ago. Although the Americans were thus early in the fi

nve years ago by one of our own ministers, is injuring itself rather than Europe by inopportunely recalling the manner in which the crown has sustained itself with despotic alliances. We might almost say that Naples appears bent on showing the rest of Europe how incapable she is of fulfilling her duties, either to her own subjects or to her allies—on proving herself a common nuisance whom the rest of Europe would be glad to see out of the way.

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It is very satisfactory that the proceedings of the New York Chamber of Commerce, which, no doubt, have the sympathy of the most induential classes in America, should have been anticipated by the course which our government has taken in regard to privateers and the rights of neutrals. No representations on the subject of private property, or of the individual distress and ruin inflicted by licensed piracy, have been put forward in New York, which do not find their counterpart in our own orders in council. The principle that free ahips make free goods, is substantially recognized in these orders, spontaneously adopted before the arrival of those claims from America. The Americans, therefore, will recognize that unity of feeling in this country which is far more valuable than an extented concession. On the other hand, it is not less antifactory to observe that the Chamber of Commerce deliberately refused to open the question of the impressment of sea men—a practice which there appears no probability of reviring in this country. Nor can it become a question between England and America, so long as the two communities are amicably allied, and are animated by the aniformity of feeling which the public proceedings in both countries indicate.

THE VERY LATEST.

PARIS, I riday Evening, April 21, 1854.

Prices were sustained on the Bourse to-day—Three per
Cents., 63f, 35c, for the end of the month; and the Four-Cents., 601. dec. 1. and a Half per Cents, 90. BERLIN, April 21, 1854 Yesterday an offensive and defensive alliance between

Austria and Prussia was signed by Baron Manteuffel on the one side, and by Baron Hess and Count Thun on the other.

A note, in the character of an ultimatum, has been received from France.

The conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between France and England has been notified to this

court by the ambassadors of both Powers.

The ministerial Prussan Correspondence contradicts the report that the Chevalier Bunsen and been recalled. The Oest Correspondent announces the Austro-Prussian alliance, adding that the recently concluded European protocol of the 9th should be enforced in a way besseuting the dignity and interests of Germany. Viessa, Friday Evening, April 21, 1854.

Austria energetically protests against any movement in Montenegro, and the export of arms from Austria te Montenegro is prohibited

The Russians are one hundred and twenty-five English miles from Varna.

Count Nesselrode's circular to the Russian diplomatie agents is favorable to the Grock insurrection.

The Duke of Cambridge arrives here this evening.

His Royal Highness is the bearer of a letter of congrat-

ulation from the Queen to the Emperor.

The Emperor has gone by land to pay a flying visit to his bride, at Linz, but will be back to morrow

her.
The Worderer asserts that the Russians lost all their

stores in the confisgration at Fokschani.

The Osservatore Triestino, which is generally well to formed on such matters, says that the police have dis-

covered a Greek conspiracy at Constantinople, for attack ing the Turks and Franks during the Easter holidays. Lord Stratford de Redeliffe has received several me usuing anonymous letters. The military posts have been tripled in Pera and

COPENHAGEN, April 17, 1864 There is still some lee in the Gulf of Finland, but not

enough to prevent the frigates from craising. HAMBURG, April 20, 1854 Yesterday, the 18th, four more merchant vossels be longing to Russis, were captured by the English cruisers